

Remarks/Arguments

This invention relates to a method and apparatus for transmitting programs to a receiver, in which the receiver performs minimum processing. The Applicants submit that none of the references cited by the Examiner, taken either singly or in combination, affect the patentability of the claimed invention.

Cited US Patent 6,781,601 to Cheung, discloses an arrangement in which an input may contain multiple programs. The reference first determines if a first program identification is acceptable, and then assigns a second program identification or tag which determines the type of processing which is needed. Nowhere does the reference show or suggest:

"means for eliminating transport stream packet headers;
means for reassembling the program specific information in accordance with a real-time protocol data flow",

as specifically set forth in Claim 1. It is therefore clear that Cheung does not affect the patentability of Claim 1.

Nowhere does Cheung show or suggest:

"means for demultiplexing the program specific information based upon one or more multicasting internet protocol address assignments to unique transport stream packets in accordance with a real-time protocol data flow",

as specifically set forth in Claim 10. It is therefore clear that Cheung does not affect the patentability of Claim 10.

Similarly, nowhere does Cheung show or suggest:

"eliminating transport stream packet headers;
reassembling the program specific information in accordance with a real-time protocol data flow"

as specifically recited in Claim 12. It is therefore clear that Cheung does not affect the patentability of Claim 12.

Similarly, nowhere does Cheung show or suggest:

"demultiplexing the program specific information based upon one or more packet identifier assignments to unique transport packets in accordance with a real-time protocol data flow",

as specifically recited in Claim 13. It is therefore clear that the patentability of Claim 13 is not affected by Cheung.

Similarly, nowhere does Cheung show or suggest:

"determining which transmitted packets associated with the program specific information based upon a packet identifier assignment to unique transport stream packets in accordance with a real-time protocol data flow; and

means for extracting a multicast address",

as specifically recited in Claim 14. It is therefore clear that Claim 14 is not affected by Cheung.

Similarly, nowhere does Cheung show or suggest:

"demultiplexing said program specific information based on at least one packet identifier assignment to unique transport data packets; eliminating transport stream packet headers",

as specifically recited in Claim 22. It is therefore clear that Claim 22 is not affected by Cheung.

Similarly, nowhere does Cheung show or suggest:

"means for demultiplexing said program specific information based on at least one packet identifier assignment to unique transport data packets; means for eliminating transport stream packet headers",

as specifically recited in Claim 23. It is therefore clear that claim 23 is not affected by Cheung.

The Examiner has also cited US Patent 5,856,973 to Thompson. This patent relates to a method for multiplexing private data with MPEG-2 video and audio data. Private data is either added to packet headers, or is multiplexed with packets of encoded audio or video data. If the subject matter of Thompson were to be added to the subject matter of Cheung, the combination would allow Cheung to add private data to one or more of the multiple programs. However, nowhere would the combination show or suggest the claimed invention. It is therefore clear that Thompson does not affect the patentability of the claimed invention.

The Examiner has also cited US published application 2004/0052275, to Murakami et al. Murakami et al relates to a recording apparatus in which a gap between audio and video signals is compensated by replacing the audio packet at the start of a following stream with a null packet, and adding soundless audio packets to the end of the preceding stream, so as to eliminate a gap between the audio and video playback times in both streams. A combination of Murakami et al with Cheung would allow Cheung to eliminate the gap between audio and video portions of the signal of Cheung. However, nowhere would the combination affect the patentability of the

claimed invention. It is therefore clear that Murakami et al does not affect the patentability of the claimed invention.

The Examiner has additionally cited US published application 2002/0068,584 to Gage et al. This publication relates to a method of locating a moving mobile device, in which network mapping tables are revised to correspond to the device location, so as to maintain a high speed connection. The method uses GPS data to locate the mobile device. If the method of Gage et al were to be used with Cheung, the receiver of the input sources would have the ability to be moving. However nowhere would the combination affect the patentability of the claimed invention. It is therefore clear that Gage et al., taken either separately or in combination with the other cited references, does not affect the patentability of the claimed invention.

The Examiner has additionally cited US published application 2004/0131060, which corresponds to US patent 7,023,813 to Newberg et al. Newberg et al. relates to group communication using a group entity having endpoints. Newberg et al discloses multicasting and a WLAN. If the group communication of Newberg et al were to be used with Cheung, Chung would have the ability to access a group entity. Nowhere would the combination affect the patentability of the claimed invention. It is therefore clear that Newberg et al., taken either separately or in combination with the other cited references, does not affect the patentability of the claimed invention.

The Examiner has additionally cited US published application 2002/0085585, to Tseng. Tseng relates to network switching, such as an Ethernet. The network has a plurality of ports. A switch controlled by a CPU directs data between the ports, depending on the network addresses. If Tseng were to be used with Cheung, Chung would be able to access multiple ports of a network. Nowhere would the combination affect the patentability of the claimed invention. It is therefore clear that Tseng, taken either separately or in combination with the other cited references, does not affect the patentability of the claimed invention.

Claims 2 to 7 and 18 are dependent from Claim 1 and add further advantageous features. The Applicants submit that these subclaims are patentable as their parent Claim 1.

Claim 11 is dependent from Claim 10 and adds a further advantageous feature. The Applicants submit that Claim 11 is patentable as its parent Claim 10.

Claim 19 is dependent from Claim 12 and adds further advantageous features. The Applicants submit that Claim 19 is patentable as its parent Claim 12.

Claim 20 is dependent from Claim 13 and adds further advantageous features. The Applicants submit that Claim 20 is patentable as its parent Claim 13.

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Claim 21 is dependent from Claim 14 and adds further advantageous features. The Applicants submit that Claim 21 is patentable as its parent Claim 14.

The Applicants note, with appreciation, the Examiner's indication of allowable subject matter in Claims 8, 9, 16 and 17. The Applicants submit that all of the other pending claims are patentable as well.

The Applicants therefore submit that the instant application is now in condition for allowance. A notice to that effect is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,
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